

WHEN THE
S.O.S. SIGNAL
is sent out by a ship in distress,
it is useless unless the message
is received by an expert wireless
operator. And so it is when
your eyes signal their distress
from weakness or strain. You
are unable to read the signs that
tell you you need an expert optician.
Get advice from
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1848

December 9, 1920, Temperature 55

Barometer 30.03

Rainfall 0.00 in.

Humidity 73.

December 9, 1919, Temperature 62.

JEYES



No. 18,129.

四拜禮

號九月二十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1920.

日十三十申庚九百九千九百九千一

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY CAILLER'S CHOCOLATES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, NEATLY PACKED
in ELEGANT BOXES of 1 lb., 2 lbs. & 4 lbs.

The first shipment of really high-class
Chocolates that are EQUAL TO
PRE-WAR QUALITY.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. (THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

Motor Cars for Sale and Hire.
Garages at

24, Des Voeux Road.

Tels. 452 & 3532.

29, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MADAME FLINT wishes to announce that
her new Dressmaker Madame Jeanne has arrived
from the renowned House of "Paquin" Paris who
will be pleased to take all orders for Gowns, etc.
Also by the last mail we have received a choice
selection of goods including Day & Evening Gowns,
Opera Cloaks, Costumes, Winter Coats, Sports Coats,
Jerseys, Millinery, Kid Gloves, etc.

MADAME FLINT,

32, Queen's Road, Central.
Corner of Flower Street.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

XMAS GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS
SILK SHAWLS & SCARFS
DRESSING GOWNS AND
DRESSING CASES

XMAS CARDS

in beautiful designs.
Many other Xmas Gifts.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Queen's Road and D'Aguilar Street.

CAPE WINES

CLARET
DRAKENSTEIN (Hook Style)
SAVIGNON BLANC (Hook Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELLERY

do not forget that you have to take more care in the choice
of your dealer than you would with other merchandise.

Buy reputable goods from a reputable firm

J. ULLMANN & CO.

French firm. Est. 1860.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

PROTECTION AGAINST GERMAN COMPETITION.

FOREIGN IMPORTS PROHIBITED.

LONDON, December 7.

In the House of Commons, in moving the second reading of the Dyestuffs Bill, Sir Robert Horne said that it prohibited import except under licence of synthetic dyes, colours, and colouring matter, and intermediate organic dyes. A licensing committee would be established consisting of five representatives of the dye consumers, three representatives of the dye producers, and five neutral persons. There would be no delay and no difficulty in granting licences. He emphasised that the Government was pledged to protect the dye industry against German competition. The Bill was necessary to prevent the British dye industry from being killed and making us again dependent on outside supplies for vital industries and imperilling our very existence in war time. (Cheers).

A HUMILIATING CHAPTER.

Sir Robert Horne announced that the Government intended to make the Bill dealing with other key industries the first bill of the next session.

Mr. Asquith, who supported the Bill, declared that the question of free trade and protection did not arise. He declared that the government was right in granting a subsidy, but it was necessary in consequence now to ensure that there would not be unlimited private profit. Certain surpluses should be devoted to research work. The history of the British dye industry was a humiliating chapter. He emphasised the necessity to textile industries of a superior quality of dyes. The Germans ought not to continue to have a monopoly, but as long as we could not produce the quality manufacturers ought to have freest access to dyes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FUNDS TO FIGHT TYPHUS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

BRITAIN CONTRIBUTES £50,000.

GENEVA, December 7.

The Assembly of the League, on the suggestion of Mr. Nansen, decided to appoint a committee of three to deal with the question of raising funds to combat the epidemic of typhus in Central Europe.

Ranji Tsinhi said that India, although never endangered by typhus, strongly sympathised with the campaign. He would appeal to the princes of India to help. He was sure that the Assembly would not be disappointed with the results.

Representatives of various countries then announced contributions, including Britain £50,000, France 1,000,000 francs, and Persia and China each £2,000.

POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENEVA, December 7.

Except as regards the word "exclusive" the Assembly adopted the commission's report on the powers of the Council and the Assembly respectively. "The Assembly shall have no power to reverse or modify a decision falling within the exclusive competence of the Council and the same respect must be shown by the Council for the decisions of the Assembly." The question of the inclusion of the word "exclusive" was referred to a special commission.

CHINA AND MEXICO.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, December 7.

A telegram from Mexico City states that in view of the cancellation of the old China and Mexico commercial treaty, it is announced that a Chinese and Mexican commission is meeting in Mexico City to study the situation and make recommendations for a new treaty.

SILVER EMBARGO.

IMPORTANCE TO BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

AMENDMENTS TO BILL REJECTED.

LONDON, December 7.

In the House of Commons, during the committee stage of the Gold and Silver Bill, Sir H. S. Samuel moved an amendment, which he strongly supported, to omit silver from the Bill in the interests of British trade in China.

Mr. Baldwin, who opposed the amendment, understood that when the Bill became law the Government would place restrictions as far as silver was concerned only on the export of coin. There would not be any restrictions on the export of silver bullion. It might be many years before a restriction on silver bullion became necessary, but as we were living in uncertain times it was necessary for the Government to have powers to deal with emergencies.

Sir H. S. Samuel's amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 53.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS WITH COLONIES.

Sir Newton Moore moved an amendment providing that any gold and silver imported after the passing of the Act might be re-exported at any time. Otherwise he said the result of the Act would be that no new gold would enter the country which would be disastrous to the credit of trade and finance, while England would cease to be the gold market of the world.

Mr. Baldwin refused to accept the amendment but promised to insert a clause empowering the Government to make special agreements with the British Colonies and Dominions under which gold imported from them might be re-exported.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

The Immigration Bill (mentioned yesterday) also permits the entrance of students and six months' entry of workers from Canada, Mexico, and Cuba in order to provide for the periodic requirements of certain industries.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/1 11/16
To-day's opening rate 3/1 11/16

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

NEW BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, December 7th.

Battleships or no battleships in the forthcoming naval programme is becoming the burning question, owing to the reported difference between the Admiralty and the Cabinet. The former has declined to ask for a programme of battleships on the ground that both the United States and Japan are now building capital ships on a large scale.

The *Daily Mail* says, in this connection, "We must have a policy that will secure our old position at sea, but the question has yet to be decided whether the construction of capital ships is the right policy. The point cannot be decided until the facts of the Battle of Jutland are completely known."

The *Daily Mail* points out that, within a few years, the United States will have at least twelve, and Japan sixteen ships of the post-Jutland type.

GREEK PLEBISCITE.

ATHENS, December 7th.

The Greek plebiscite shows a very large vote in favour of the return of Constantinople. The Liberals and Socialists, mostly, abstained from voting.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, December 7th.

The Odelslag has resolved to adjourn till next year in view of the necessity of political peace during the railway strike. The motion for adjournment was opposed by Socialists, who had introduced a Bill taxing railway shareholders and companies to which the Government was opposed.

YARSLITY RUGBY.

LONDON, December 7th.

At the Queen's Club, in a rugby match, Oxford beat Cambridge by 17 to 14 points.

U.S. PRESIDENT-ELECT.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.

The President-elect, Mr. Harding, has stated that during a conference with Senators he asked the Senators to proceed with all Appropriation Bills as rapidly as possible, in order to finish them for a special session of Congress which will be held as soon as possible after March 4th.

M. CLEMENCEAU IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, December 7th.

M. Clemenceau has arrived here. He was enthusiastically received by the French and British residents and Indians.

SEAPLANE WEDDING.

CHEERING CROWDS BELOW.

BRIDE CALLS IT "THRILLING."

In sight of cheering thousands 3,000ft. below, Mrs. Louis P. Wolf, daughter of Mr. Augustus Pitou, the New York theatrical producer, and Mr. Samuel Bator, of Philadelphia, were married in the cabin of a seaplane above Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The City Recorder, Mr. Goldenburg, was invited by telephone to perform the ceremony. The novelty appealed to him, and he hurried to the aerodrome accompanied by the betrothed pair.

High up the pilot shut off his engine, the nuptial knot being tied while the seaplane glided down in silence. The restarting of the engine was the sign to the gazing thousands on the ground that the wedding was complete. They rent the air with cheers. "Thrilling" was Mrs. Bator's excited exclamation on reaching the earth.

SILENT HUSBAND.

IS IT CRUELTY?

WIFE'S QUESTION TO MAGISTRATE.

A wife who complained that her husband refuses to speak to her asked the Tottenham magistrate if she could take out a summons for cruelty. She admitted that he never assaulted her and that he gave her money every week, though it was not sufficient.

The Magistrate: I am afraid you have no ground for action.

The Wife: Surely his silence together with his spending his time and money with other women is cruelty?

The magistrate had agreed to grant a summons for a decision as to whether persistent silence is cruelty when the wife mentioned that her husband had not been home for a week. He thereupon advised the wife to come back in a day or two, when if her husband had not returned she could have a summons for desertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

Tel. 692

SLEEPER WEAR

NEW STOCKS
JUST RECEIVED -
PYJAMAS

Vivella & Ceylon Flannel

ALL WEIGHTS

CUT FULL AND FREE
EVERYWHERE, SO AS
TO ENSURE EVERY
COMFORT TO THE
WEARER.

ALL SIZES

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.



WE NOW HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF BEETLE VIRUS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS, SAFE AND
CLEANLY TO USE, BUT MOST EFFECTIVE IN THE
EXTERMINATION OF COCKROACHES.

OBTAINABLE FROM

TEL. 345. THE PHARMACY TEL. 345.
FLETCHER & CO. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegrams, "Sparkless." Telephone 518
HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
(BRANCHES AT HANKOW, DAIRIN AND
TIENTSIN)

Representatives throughout China for and assisted with

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., LONDON.

Wireless Engineering Works, Birmingham.

(Electric Fans, Motors, dynamos, switch gear, etc.)

OSWALD & CO. Ltd., London.

(Drawers, Trays and various Finishes, Lamps, Radiator Lamps.)

FRANK & CHAMBERLAIN Engineering Works Ltd., South.

(Steam Turbine Sets, Conveying and Mining Plants.)

FRANK & CHAMBERLAIN Engineering Works Ltd., South.

(Cables, Pipes, Fittings, Lifting Materials, Tapes.)

CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHERS, Ltd., Birmingham.

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
General Auctioneers.
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for Account of the Concerned) on

FRIDAY,
December 10, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 13, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
December 10, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A few lots of Silver articles,
including—
Cutlery, Toilet Articles,
etc., etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (wholesale & Retail Dealer in Furs, etc.) on

FRIDAY,
December 10, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

30 lots of Squirrel Lynx
Fox Mink Fur Sets,
(all new).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. Mr. W. CHAPMAN, C.M.G., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
December 13, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at his residence, "Inverdrue" 146, Barker Road.

THE SUNDAY
Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc., etc.

therein contained.
including—
Two Bedroom Suites, 1 set of 4
Blackwood Chairs, Wicker Chairs
and Tables, Ornaments, etc., Smilings,
Shanghai Tube, Wine Cabinet, A
large number of Pot Plants, Garden
Seats, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,
December 14, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

WHITE GOODS, etc., etc., etc.
Comprising—
Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double
Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads,
Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork
Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Kit Bags, Suit Cases,
and Attaché Cases, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
December 14, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A consignment of Diamond
Jewellery,
Consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, and
Earrings, suitable for Xmas Gifts.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

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Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

(Thursday), December 9th.

Tickets:—\$1.00 each

(Including Afternoon Tea)

WISEMAN, Limited.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares numbered 46191/46192 standing in the Register in the name of LEE YUE SAI (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless said Certificate be produced at the office of the Company, 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 3, 1920.

PERSONAL.

SEE PAUL PENDLETON, Office No. 11, Great Eastern Hotel, 122, Connaught Road.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,
December 14, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TRIN BEDSTADS, BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTADS, CARPETS, etc., etc., etc.

comprising—
Chamberlain's, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washboards, Dinner Tables, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood Screens, Sundry blackwood Furniture, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, etc.

Also
One large Dolls House, American Ice Chest, Enamelled Bath, several lots Tennis Balls, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
December 18, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A large Consignment of
TOYS.
On view Friday 17th inst.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
December 14, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

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WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

55 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 8 insertions.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED.—By COMPETENT LADY STENOGRAPHER. Excellent references. Apply stating terms etc., to Box 1237, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.—GODOWN SPACE REQUIRED about 3500 square feet. Must be near water front. Frays East preferred. Apply Box 1242, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—Splendid seven seater MOTOR CAR. Easy to drive. Well known make. Guaranteed to excellent running order. Cord tyres, tools and covers. Any trial and inspection. Dirt cheap at present exchange. Box 1244 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—A FEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS IN ORIENT BUILDINGS, CORONATION ROAD, KOWLOON. MODERATE RENT. Apply J. CARR CLARK, Architect and Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

LOST.—From Motor Car, either at Repulse Bay Hotel, or on the Road to Repulse Bay Hotel, lower Tram Station, on SUNDAY afternoon December 6th, LADY'S GREY SQUIRREL FUR COAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to R. HICKS, 97, The Peak.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WEAR AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to FRED ELLIS of Ice House Street, Victoria Hongkong, a Duplicate or Certificates of the undermentioned 300 (Three hundred) Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the statement that under circumstances amounting to larceny or false pretences, the original Certificates have been lost possession of—

Certificate No.	Date.	No. of Shares.	Share Numbers.	Present registered Proprietor.
7017	9/2/17	50	No. 29301 to 29350 inclusive	Hon. Sir G. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.
7590	15/4/19	50	37084 to 37133	M. S. Sassoon, Esq.,
8538	2/3/20	100	42889 to 42988	Li Chok Yuen, Esq.,
5910	15/3/10	25	1251 to 1275	S. Fenwick Esq.,
			18256 to 18259	H. H. Fenwick Esq.,
5911	15/3/10	25	59089 to 59117	S. Fenwick Esq.,
7754	1/5/19	9	61757 to 61765	P. Mitchell Esq.,
8411	26/1/20	5	71841 to 71845	Mrs. E. C. Champenowne
6655	15/10/14	15	44570 to 44584	Messrs. P. F. H. Hodge and A. F. Harris,
7750	1/5/19	4	66739 to 66742	H. H. Fenwick Esq.,
7755	1/5/19	9	61766 to 61774	H. H. Fenwick Esq.,
		300		

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate or other new Certificate or Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 9th, 1920.

THE 37th ANNUAL AL FRESCO FETE

OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

will be held in the compound of the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL and the Playground of the OLD ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

SUNDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1920.

From 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY STUBBS, Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. DUFF, K.C.B. Major-General F. VENTRIS, C.B. Commodore W. BOWDEN-SMITH, C.B.E.

Admission \$1
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted free.
Each ticket of admission entitles the holder to a souvenir.

In the afternoon from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. several Stalls will be open, and amusement specially arranged for Children will be provided. Tea and refreshments will be obtainable. Admission free. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will play during the afternoon.

The Grounds will be brilliantly illuminated in the Evening. The Bands of the WILTSHIRE REGIMENT and the "SOCIEDADE PHILARMONICA" will play between 8.30 and 11.30 p.m.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE:
Grand Concert by Well-known Hongkong Amateurs.
Tea Room, Refreshment Room, Charts, Fishing Pond, Lucky Wheel, Aunt Sally, Electric Shooting Gallery, Lucky Dip, Straining the Bolshevik, Quoits, etc., etc.

PAW YARD AND STORE:
Come and Win Your Turkeys and Geese for Christmas
SEVERAL RAFFLES WITH VALUABLE PRIZES
Including a New Oakland Five seater Motor Car
VALUE \$3,000

Tickets for which may be obtained from Mr. L. A. Barton, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.

"NO WORK OF CHARITY IS FOREIGN TO THE SOCIETY"
COME AND HELP HONGKONG'S POOR.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers
We have removed our Premises to No. 364, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Passport photos finished in one hour.

TAIYO & CO.
GAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, December 7th.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had a great welcome in the City this afternoon when he visited the Guildhall and received the City of London Corporation's address of congratulation on his triumphal tour in Australia.

There was a large and distinguished gathering at the Guildhall, including His Royal Highness the Duke of York, other royal personages, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Premier, Cabinet Ministers, High Commissioners, and Agents-General.

The Prince of Wales, who was wearing the uniform of a naval Captain, received a great ovation. Replying to the address, the Prince of Wales declared that "the British people were never more firmly united in devotion to the Empire and to the King's head, than at present. It had been his good fortune to enable that devotion to show again its strength."

Mr. Lloyd George, in giving the toast of the Prince of Wales, at the luncheon, said that His Royal Highness's visits were landmarks in the history of the Empire, strengthening the inviolable currents that kept us together. No President, or President's son, could have done what the King and the Prince of Wales had achieved for the Empire.

The Prince of Wales, replying, after a narrative of the tour, referred to the ex-Service men of the Empire as the backbone of the nation. He wanted them always to regard him as a comrade. He considered it the greatest compliment being called a "Digger," when he landed in Australia. He was convinced that the future of the Empire was safe in the keeping of the ex-Service men, and he was proud of the Old Country, where he would do his utmost to give the ex-Service men a chance. The younger nations were putting their shoulders to the work of development with credit and enterprise, but they needed our help and sympathy.

They were ready to stand by us any time," the Prince of Wales said, "but we must endeavour to appreciate their viewpoint. This country had been perishingly near an industrial struggle which might have impoverished us and seriously affected the world. Commerce and co-operation would help to solve the great social and economic problems confronting us."

His Royal Highness concluded: "Let us see that the work of our ancestors, who overcame great difficulties, was not in vain."

The natural delivery and sincerity of the speech evoked a storm of cheers. Mr. Lloyd George left his seat and congratulated the Prince of Wales.

ANOTHER SHOCK TO COALITION.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Government was again defeated in the House of Lords, last night, on the Home Rule Bill, when an amendment by Lord Asquith was carried against the Government, by 51 votes to 50, defeating clause 70, which lays down that if either of the two proposed Parliaments in Ireland have not been properly constituted, then Southern Ireland, or Northern Ireland, as the case may be, shall be governed as a Crown Colony.

IRISH-PEACE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Irish situation seems to be rapidly changing for peace. "Indeed, there is a promise of display of olive branches. It is clear that the Government will lose no time in replying to Father O'Flanagan when it ascertains that he is able to speak for Sinn Feiners."

Important developments are expected after an interview between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson to-day. Much depends upon whether the murder gang will allow Father O'Flanagan and other peace-seekers to pursue the path of negotiations. These peace efforts have already provoked threats from extremists whose activities, however, are counteracted by the undoubted general desire for peace of the mass of the Irish people.

LONDON, December 7th.

Lord cheers greeted the emphatic declaration of Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, this afternoon, that "there can be no truce, or a successful advocacy of a truce in Ireland, until the extreme leaders of the Irish Republican Army surrendered or were arrested."

The statement was made in reply to protests from Mr. Devlin against the arrest of six members of the Dublin City Council on December 6th, on the ground that this would make Irish peace impossible.

Sir Hamar Greenwood emphasised the fact that the arrests were carried out most considerately. All those arrested were members of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Bonar Law also stated that no reply had yet been sent to Father O'Flanagan. That in the questioner's words "constant and insidious attempts to undermine the loyalty of the Army were being made by members of the Republican and revolutionary organisations in Great Britain" was admitted by Mr. Williamson in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to "Colonel" Newman, Mr. Williamson said that the military authorities were carefully watching the attempts and necessary steps were being taken, but it will not be in the public interest to give details.

Suffered With Eczema Five Years Cuticura Healed

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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The "China Mail" is delivered free of charge to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of 50 cts. per month.

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Advertisements and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 10 should be sent us not later than 2 p.m.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICES.

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The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1920.

ON THE PRIVILEGE OF NOT READING RUSKIN.

A contemporary youth has one sure and certain privilege, that it is not obliged to read Ruskin. The number of living persons to-day who can honestly boast of not having read Ruskin is unfortunately unknown to us; but whether it be great or small, we are feverishly impatient to congratulate its constituent units. Now that we are confronted with the inevitable centenary, and the literary outpour thereof, there is borne in upon us a reflection in its way as comforting as that philosophy of the multi-angels which recognizes in tight corners that "it will be all the same, a hundred years hence." A hundred years from now no one will remind us that Ruskin (like Gladstone) said something or other in 1875. A hundred years from now the name of Ruskin will no longer bore us. Like the curate, we shall not be here. It is therefore not necessary to prove that Ruskin will by then have been forgotten by every man. If the sort of man who quotes Ruskin now should be found surviving then, we shall be spared the consequent temptation to homicide. Our views of art, and machinery, and morals, and socialism, and religion, in the spirit world, will not be subject to the attacks of Ruskinolatry, for we shall refuse to fly where he flies, and the literary housemaids and mutual improvers of the Victorian age are unlikely to be there, anyway. But what should he there, and it is not likely that Rus-

kin will be found in his neighbourhood, so that we may go about our empyrean flights reasonably secure from the fear of being buttonholed by his angel. In other words, in Heaven there will be no "Munera Pulveris." No citing of "Fors Clavigera." It may be quite uncontradictorily true that Ruskin never thought without feeling; but how often did he feel without thinking? The question is rhetorical. Did we anticipate that it would move any reader to forego his right to refrain from reading Ruskin, we would make haste to withdraw it. It would be less interesting, and possibly more morose, to drive a man to drink than to "Sesame and Lilies." Forty years ago, Ruskin claimed in the public Press that he and Carlyle stood alone (though he meant they stood together) "for God and the Queen." The Queen has gone, and Carlyle; they are no more. As for Ruskin, he never really existed. He was a chimera, read by governesses, and forced upon us by governesses, not because they admired his style, which had merits, but because they imagined he furnished ideas. So he did, in the sense of the undertaker's advertisement, which offers to furnish funerals with everything but the corpse. At the age of four, according to Frederick Harrison (still alive and well and very positive at the age of 90) Ruskin wrote a letter to his aunt, correcting her about something, no matter what. This anecdote is more than well found; it is verisimilitude; and he began teaching his aunt, and continued to teach his grandmother. In his time he attacked Adam Smith, Spencer, Mill and Darwin; but he did not have David's luck with the eling, these Goliaths have outlasted him. Everybody agrees that his writings are beautiful; but it is understood that there is now no obligation to read them. Thus the bounds of freedom grow wider yet and wider.

"SAVE OUR BEACHES."

The posters—being an innovation for Hongkong—have done good work, although the people generally, volubly willing to protest against the selling of our two public bathing beaches, do not seem to know what to do or how to do it. Many have been waiting for the outcome of to-day's Legislative Council, at which the Government was reminded of its duty.

On November 20 the *China Mail* started the agitation. We pointed out that while the Government acknowledges its responsibilities in the matter of less valuable recreational facilities, it seemed cynically and wickedly indifferent to its duty in the matter of these popular health resorts—its own friends, so to speak, having Repulse Bay and such places carefully safeguarded for them. We then spoke of Government's "direct and primary responsibility" for these bathing beaches, which it had pretended must not "stand in the way of commercial development." We asked the pronouncement regarding the "finest site" not then having been made. "Is Hongkong always to be run solely in the interests of the well-to-do?"

On Nov. 23 we pointed out that the Press was unanimous on this question. The *Daily Press*, as outspoken as ourselves, referred to it as "another glaring example of disregard for the under dog." "Father of Six" followed by suggesting a petition, while "A Mother" pointed out the serious deprivation it would be to the children. On Nov. 27 we returned to the subject, stating that the preservation of these two beaches for public use in perpetuity is the Government's "first duty."

Then a Chinese gentleman proposed (and duly paid for) the posters that have caused so much comment.

Next we published an interview with the Colonial Secretary, who spoke of numerous enquiries for school spaces, or waterfront sites, and said the Government was not prepared to "hold up the expansion of the port for the sake of these beaches." As if there were any question of that! What of all the waterfront sites that the Wanchai Reclamation is to provide? Before they are all allocated, by way of expanding the port, the demand should be satisfied. Even if not, there are miles of coast nearer the business centre that are as suitable for such purposes as our bathing beaches would be. Or if the expanders of the port are willing to go that far out, they should be willing to go a little farther out, and leave our two public beaches alone.

It was all no good.
Our beaches are lost.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

REMOVAL OF REMAINS.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee yesterday afternoon, it was decided unanimously to approach the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to obtain permission from the Sanitary Board for the removal of the remains of the hundreds of Chinese who perished in the Racecourse fire three years ago, to a permanent resting place. The remains now lie in the cemetery in Coffee Plantation, Causeway, where they are in a somewhat confused state on account of lack of room. It is proposed to move them to the Wing Yuen permanent cemetery at Aberdeen, and it is hoped to accomplish it before the Ching Ming festival next year. The preparation of the ground in the Wing Yuen cemetery will take some time and cost, it is estimated, about \$20,000.

The Chairman, Mr. Li Wing Kwong, said that a little more than \$100,000 had been collected for relief work in China. Of this amount there remained on hand about \$16,000. It was decided to set aside this sum for the Hospital, for use in case of emergency.

The Committee also adopted a proposal that representatives of the Hospital and the promoters of the hospital at Wanchai should negotiate with the Government on the subject of obtaining funds for the projected institution.

Sergeant Shannon this morning charged an Indian watchman employed by the Hongkong Electric Company, with being drunk and incapable in Queen's Road yesterday. The defendant admitted being drunk, but denied that he was incapable. He told the Magistrate that he had only recently come down from Swatow where he had been captured by Kwangai soldiers, but managed to escape. The Magistrate said he was celebrating his escape, and imposed a fine of \$5.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Kwangtung-Kwangai conflict has interfered with the supply of sugar from the East River districts. Consequently the price of the native sugar is soaring in Canton.

The piece goods merchants in Hongkong have communicated with Governor Chen Chung-ming advising him not to attack Kwangai in order to maintain the friendship of the two Kwang provinces.

Police doubts that the report of the alleged highway robbery at Smithsfield, Kennedy Town, was false, were proved correct last night when the complainant, under examination, confessed to the police that the report was false and that he had gambled the money away.

The manager of the Yau Lung Bank, No. 78, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the police that his Chinese accountant has absconded with \$3,550 belonging to the bank. The accountant has been absent from office since Wednesday afternoon.

A male Chinese aged about 20 years, was yesterday afternoon admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his right foot, caused through being run over by a heavily laden truck. His foot was so badly crushed that the injury is feared to be permanent.

The approaching weddings are announced of Mr. Harry O'Dell, Manager of Messrs. Getz Bros. and Co., to Miss Sophie Weill, daughter of Mr. Albert Weill, of Messrs. Sennett Freres; L. C. G. Lane, of the Wills, to Miss Frances Lucy Winchcombe, en route to Hongkong by s.s. "Brezen."

A Chinese, charged this morning before Magistrate Smith with the theft of several pieces of clothing which had been hung out on a line to dry in the garden of a house in Yau-mat, pleaded guilty. The police said that the defendant was caught in the act by inmates of the house who bound him to a tree before sending for the police. Sentence of three weeks' hard labour was passed.

The takings at the recent Inter-port tennis matches, after defraying all expenses, have resulted in a balance of \$400. It is learned that the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association has decided to allocate this sum as follows—\$75 each to the Hongkong Benevolent Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Missions to Seamen, and the balance to be handed to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to be distributed amongst deserving Chinese charities.

A Chinese watchman employed in connection with the work of dismantling H.M.S. "Kent" at Kowloon Bay, was this morning charged before Magistrate Smith with the theft of 50 lbs. of brass. The defendant was alleged by the police to have been seen transferring the brass to a junk to be brought to Hongkong, here to be disposed of. After evidence had been taken, the defendant was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The arrangement of a number of aerial routes for commercial aviation in China is suggestive of interesting possibilities for China. The aviation experts declare that under modern conditions aerial transport is cheap. It is just possible, therefore, that China, which has never taken kindly to roads, and which is still in the beginnings of railway service, may do without both permanently, and take the leading place in aerial transport instead. When we consider the enormous areas of arable land put out of use by railways and roads, and the immense cost of buying land and laying railways on it, there is a case for the economy of the aeroplane and airship, the hangars for which would occupy a comparatively small space. There are also political possibilities about the scheme. So long as the aviators did not get infected with dangerous thoughts, anything in the way of revolutionary movements would be impossible, adds the *Japan Chronicle*.

SHIP'S COAL.

A TON STOLEN.

FIREMAN'S ILLEGAL SALE.

Five fathoms of a cinder junk and a Chinese fireman employed on board a ship in harbour, were this morning charged before Magistrate Smith with the theft of one ton of coal from the ship.

The junk owner declared that they bought the coal from the fireman for \$4, unaware that it was stolen property.

The fireman admitted that he had sold the coal to the junk people, but alleged that the Chief Officer of the ship gave him orders to dispose of the coal. He was to have handed the proceeds of the sale over to the Chief Officer at 6 p.m.; but at 5 o'clock he was arrested.

The Chief Officer, having denied in the witness box that he had given any instructions to sell the coal, the Magistrate sentenced the fireman to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and fined the other defendants \$10 or 14 days each.

SPORT.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

Three United Services League Football matches were played yesterday evening with the following results—
"Hawkins" 4 R.G.A. 2
"Ambrose" 1 Wills 0
"Carlisle" 2 "Curlew" 0
"HAWKINS" v. R.G.A.

The "Hawkins" made their first appearance in the United Services League in place of the R.F.'s, yesterday when they were at home to the R.G.A., at Sookmopoo Valley. There was a large gathering of Service men present to watch the match which was both keen and fast, and interesting throughout.

The "Hawkins" won the toss and played with the breeze in their favour. The Artillerymen kicked off, and went well down the field before they held up and the ball transferred to midfield. Trapping the ball beautifully, the "Hawkins" forwards started the offensive. Harris was favourably placed in front of goal, but shot wide. A *melee* followed at the "Hawkins" goal, in the course of which Wilson was on the point of scoring when he was robbed by Edwards. Receiving the ball from Edwards, Webb got away on the left wing and centred beautifully to Dyer, who had no difficulty in converting with a header. The sailors continued to make the pace from the re-start, and remained a long time in Army territory, where Wilkins had very hard lines in sending the ball over the cross bar. After a minute's visit to either end of the field followed, with the defences playing well, although hard pressed. The soldiers attacked with fine combination, but Burton in the sailors' goal was quite at home and did not allow the ball to go past. After the sailors had missed two good chances, and Harris had been pulled up for offside, the Artillerymen got away and forced a corner, but nothing resulted. The "Hawkins" returned to the attack very dangerously, and from a corner, Harris missed the net by a couple of inches. The sailors kept the soldiers in their own territory for a long time, subjecting Holloway to some very severe tests, but he was equal to the situation and saved beautifully. However, the sailors persisted, and soon Harris brought them two up by finding the net with a cannon ball shot. Half time came with the sailors leading by two goals to nil.

The second half was equally fast and exciting, with the soldiers on the offensive from the kick-off. A minute later, Henwood reduced the sailors' lead by one goal, with a swift lefty shot which Burton could not stop. The soldiers returned to the attack from the centre, and tested Burton. In saving, the latter sent the ball straight up into the air. Rushing in, Henwood put his head to the ball which was in the net before Burton could make up his mind what to do. After the equaliser, the match became even more keen, with each set of forwards determined to secure the lead, and the defences equally determined not to let anything through. Soon afterwards, when the sailors attacked, the R. G. A. fouled in the penalty area. Harris took the penalty kick and made no mistake. From this point to the close of the game, the soldiers seemed to fall off form altogether, and were very rarely on the offensive. But their defence was just as stubborn as ever, and the sailors could not get through. A couple of minutes from the close, however, they forced a *melee* in front of goal, and Chatham scored their fourth goal. The final whistle came with the "Hawkins" winners by four goals to two.

"AMBROSE" v. WILTS.

Both teams were very evenly matched, and a good game was witnessed at Happy Valley. Both sides were at full strength, and a very exciting struggle resulted in a win for the sailors by the only score of the match.

Loosing the toss, the "Ambrose" kicked off and were soon on the offensive. Savage took the ball down the line beautifully and sent in a well timed centre which Neville just missed converting. A few minutes later Savage again centred right into the goalmouth, but Green was ready and brought about a very fine save. The pressure was continued for a good while after this, but the citadel was always safe, as the backs rarely allowed anything past them. When they did, Green was equal to the situation. Even the forcing of two corners did not yield the sailors anything. The soldiers assumed the offensive after a while, and Harwood did well in stopping a particularly hard shot from Warren. From a free kick, the "Ambrose" again attacked, but they never seemed to do anything right. Neville, Downes, and Monkhouse all missed some easy shots. Savage also seemed to be in the same boat and sent the ball on top of the net. When the soldiers attacked, they seemed to experience the same bad luck, for the ball went anywhere but into the net. Half time ended with no score.

YOUNG SEAMAN KILLED.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH.

DISTRESSING DOCKYARD ACCIDENT.

A very distressing accident occurred at the Naval Yard yesterday, causing the death of William Crozier, a 20-year old seaman of H.M. Submarine "L7."

The unfortunate lad was at work near the dry dock when he was knocked over by a crane. Before his comrades could offer any assistance, he fell to the bottom of the dock and was killed instantaneously. The body was later recovered and removed to mortuary at the Naval Hospital.

The funeral will take place this evening at 5 p.m.

The resumption saw the "Ambrose" again on the offensive, but a fine bit of combination was spoiled by Hilton. The Wills had a glorious chance when they were awarded a free kick very near goal, but the kick lacked "pep" and Woodrow headed away. After a short visit by the sailors, the Wills took up the offensive in real earnest, but the attack ended by Warren shooting wide. The sailors were pulled up for off-side when they had a good chance, but returned to the attack. Again luck was against them, and Savage, Hilton and Neville missed good chances. The soldiers then forced a corner and looked very dangerous, but Warren saved the situation. The soldiers returned a few minutes later, and Swanborough took the ball right to the goal mouth, but there bungled very badly. Towards the end of the game, Downes got possession, and by means of a brilliant piece of individual play, dribbled past man after man. He made no mistake when in front of Green, putting the ball into the net well beyond the latter's reach. The soldiers played like niggers to save the match, but time was against them, and the sailors won by the only score of the match.

"CARLISLE" v. "CURLEW."

These teams played a very fine game on the Navy B ground. The struggle was very even throughout, and the excitement was just as keen as in the other matches. Taking the play on the whole, the "Carlisle" were very lucky in winning by two clear goals. Both sides had some easy chances of scoring in the first half, but faulty shooting sent several opportunities begging. The ends of the field were visited in quick succession, but in spite of the forwards' best efforts they could not beat the defences. At half time there were no scores.

The pace was increased at the resumption, with the forwards all out to score. The "Carlisle" were the first to be dangerous. A well timed attack resulted in Harris netting from a beautiful pass from Pavey. Stung by this, the "Curlew" men renewed their efforts and came very near to scoring. The defence were forced to concede a corner to relieve the pressure. Nothing resulted from the corner kick, which, although well taken, was not converted. Ten minutes later the "Carlisle" again attacked and Harris once more found the net with rather a lucky shot. Play was all "Curlew's" after this, and they kept the ball in "Carlisle" territory to the final whistle, but although they tried all sorts of tactics, they could not get through the defence. Corner after corner was forced, but each time one of the defenders seemed to be in the right place to get rid of the ball. The final whistle came with the "Carlisle" winners by two goals to nil. Taking the match on the whole, it was well contested, and the "Curlew" did not deserve to lose so heavily.

KOWLOON F. C. TEAMS.

The following teams will represent the Kowloon Football Club in their League engagements on Saturday, 11th inst.—

1st Division v. Hongkong F. C. on Club ground, kick-off 4 p.m.—W. Crocker, P. Wheeler, T. Knight, J. Coupland, A. Weyman, P. B. Beesley, W. Taylor, C. Millard, R. Townsend, F. Evelyn, F. Clegg.

2nd Division v. R. G. A. Reserves on St. Joseph's ground at 2.30 p.m.—H. McKay, E. W. Alderson, S. H. Hewer, A. Spary, J. Leech, A. Martin, H. Roberts, K. A. Mason, A. Palmer, A. Estorff, H. Blythe.

GOLF CHALLENGE CUP.

SHANGHAI PLAYERS TO COMPETE.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, informs us that the Club has received a telegram from the Shanghai Golf Club suggesting the sending of a team here to compete for the Challenge Cup. The local Club has telegraphed a reply that Hongkong would be glad to welcome the Shanghai golfers here early in February.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."

Notable success was achieved by the Warwick Comedy Company in the Theatre Royal last night when "The Case of Lady Camber," a strong four-act play by Horace Annesley Vachell with a London reputation, having met with immediate success at the Savoy Theatre, was received with great approbation by a highly appreciative audience.

The dramatic theme of the play, brightened by a delightful vein of humour, was unfolded in a masterly manner that gave full force to the many telling situations that arose as the result of the conflicting passions loosed by the unhappy marriage of a peer to a vulgar actress, whose hysterical outbursts, aggravated by a serious illness which eventually caused her early death, had soon embittered both her selfish husband and his aristocratic relatives. Unable to effect a cure, the family physician had called in an eminent specialist who successfully treated the case until the patient's sudden collapse as the result of learning, by means of a trick suggested by her jealous and spiteful maid, that her husband still cherished affection for the nurse whom he had known before she was left penniless by her father's death. The manner in which the specialist proved the nurse innocent of the serious suspicion of having administered a fatal narcotic to the unfortunate actress, and the peer of being unworthy of any further consideration from his former flame, was intensely dramatic. With all misunderstandings due to the intangible resulting from the peer's indiscretion now removed the way was clear for the specialist and the nurse openly to confess their affection for one another.

The players all acquitted themselves with the greatest credit. Miss Beatrix Wynn displayed fine histrionic ability in her presentation of the vulgar actress subject to hysterical outbursts, while Miss Joan Mayne gave a charming interpretation of the exacting part of the nurse. Mr. Thorpe-Mayne was capable and impressive as the eminent specialist, and Mr. Frank Wheatley was admirable as the effusive physician with a "bedside manner." Mr. Tom Fenwick made the most of the part of Lord Camber, and Miss Lena Flowerdew the part of his affectionate mother. Miss Marjell Aked created much amusement in the role of the malicious maid to Lady Camber. Mr. Dudley Howarth played the dignified butler.

To-night the company play Hubert Henry Davies' witty satire, "Doormats."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

SEQUEL TO ANGRY WORDS.

WOMAN QUARRELS WITH HUSBAND.

The Straits born Chinese woman named Katrina Chu, living at No. 107, Praya East, who attempted to commit suicide by swallowing opium, was this morning brought before Magistrate Smith.

Defendant admitted having attempted to take her own life, but declared that she was now sorry and would not repeat the attempt.

Replying to the Magistrate, she said that she took the opium in a fit of temper after a quarrel with her husband over the child whom her husband had resented her chastising. The husband said that the quarrel was not a serious one. They had only exchanged a few angry words. He did not know why his wife should do so rash a thing for so small a matter.

Sergeant McFall said that the woman swallowed three quarters of a one tael pot of opium. She was admitted in hospital just in time to save her life.

The Magistrate bound the woman over in the sum of \$100, to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

WRECKED CREW.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

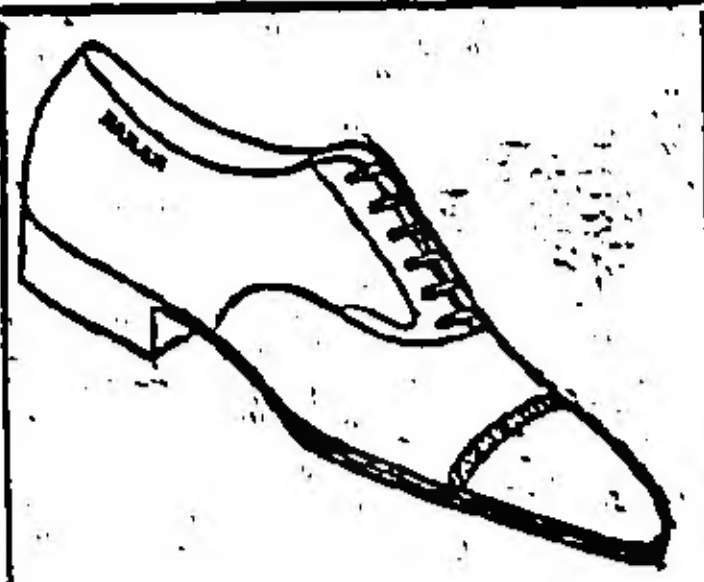
LOCAL STEAMER LOST.

Among the passengers on the Indo-China steamer "Loksang," which arrived yesterday from Hoihow, were the Captain and crew of the steamer "Nanwan" which went ashore on a sandbank in Hainan Bay on November 28, and later sank.

The "Nanwan" was formerly the "Waterwitch," one of H.M. surveying ships, and was owned by the Kwong Hip Loong firm of Kowloon. It flew the Portuguese flag, and was commanded by Captain Concozio. On November 27 it left Hoihow with general cargo, and livestock. It stranded the next day. The Captain and crew reached land in the boats, walked back to Hoihow, and took passage on the "Loksang."

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INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

We had an editorial on this subject on Monday. Since then we have received in full the Resolutions proposed by the various Commissions and adopted unanimously by the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION ON PUBLIC FINANCE.

1.—Thirty-nine nations have in turn placed before the International Financial Conference a Statement of their financial position. The examination of these statements brings out the extreme gravity of the general situation of public finance throughout the world, and particularly in Europe. Their import may be summed up in the statement that three out of every four of the countries represented at this Conference, and eleven out of twelve of the European countries, anticipate a Budget deficit in the present year. Public opinion is largely responsible for this situation. The close connection between these Budget deficits and the cost of living, which is causing such suffering and unrest throughout the world, is far from being grasped. Nearly every Government is being pressed to incur fresh expenditure; largely on palliatives which aggravate the very evils against which they are directed. The first step is to bring public opinion in every country to realise the essential fact of the situation and particularly the need for re-establishing public finance on a sound basis as a preliminary to the execution of those social reforms which the world demands.

2.—Public attention should be especially drawn to the fact that the reduction of prices and the restoration of prosperity is dependent on the increase of production, and that the continual excess of Government expenditure over revenue represented by Budget deficits is one of the most serious obstacles to such increase of production, as it must sooner or later involve the following consequences:—

(a) Further inflation of credit and currency.

(b) A further depreciation in the purchasing power of the domestic currency, and a still greater instability of the foreign exchange.

(c) A further rise in prices and in the cost of living.

The country which accepts the policy of Budget deficits is treading the slippery path which leads to general ruin; to escape from that path no sacrifice is too great.

3.—It is therefore imperative that every Government should, as the first social and financial reform, on which all others depend:—

(a) Restrict its ordinary recurrent expenditure, including the service of the debt to such an amount as can be covered by its ordinary revenue.

(b) Rigidly reduce all expenditure on armaments in so far as such reduction is compatible with the preservation of national security.

(c) Abandon all unproductive extraordinary expenditure.

(d) Restrict even productive extraordinary expenditure to the lowest possible amount.

4.—The Supreme Council of the Allied Powers in its proclamation on the 8th March declared that "Armies should everywhere be reduced to a peace footing, that armaments should be limited to the lowest possible figure compatible with national security, and that the League of Nations should be invited to consider, as soon as possible, proposals to this end." The statements presented to the Conference show that, on an average, some 20 per cent. of the national expenditure is still being

devoted to the maintenance of armaments and the preparations for war. The Conference desires to affirm with the utmost emphasis that the world cannot afford this expenditure. Only by a frank policy of mutual co-operation can the Nations hope to regain their old prosperity; and in order to secure that result the whole resources of each country must be devoted to strictly productive purposes.

The Conference accordingly recommends most earnestly to the Council of the League of Nations the desirability of conferring at once with the several Governments concerned with a view to securing a general and agreed reduction of the crushing burden which, on their existing scale, armaments still imposed on the impoverished people of the world, sapping their resources and impeding their recovery from the ravages of war. The Conference hopes that the Assembly of the League which is about to meet will take energetic action to this end.

5.—While recognising the practical difficulties in the way of immediate action in all cases, the Conference considers that every Government should abandon at the earliest practicable date all uneconomical and artificial measures which conceal from the people the true economic situation; such measures include:

(a) The artificial cheapening of bread and other foodstuffs, and of coal and other materials by selling them below cost price to the public, and the provision of unemployment doles of such a character as to demoralise instead of encouraging industry.

(b) The maintenance of railway fares, postal rates and charges for other government services on a basis which is insufficient to cover the cost of the services given, including annual charges on capital account.

6.—In so far as, after every effort has been made, it is impossible to cut down expenditure within the limits of existing revenues, fresh taxation must be imposed to meet the deficit, and this process must be ruthlessly continued until the revenue is at least sufficient to meet the full amount of the recurrent ordinary expenditure. The Conference considers that the relative advantages of the various possible means of increasing the national revenue, whether by direct or indirect taxation, or by a capital levy (to be devoted to the repayment of debt), depend upon the special economic conditions obtaining in each country, and that in consequence each country must decide for itself on the methods which are best suited to its own internal economy.

7.—If the above principles are accepted and applied, loans will not be required for recurrent ordinary expenditure; borrowing for that purpose must cease. In a number of countries, however, although the ordinary charges can be met from revenue, heavy extraordinary expenditure must at the present time be undertaken on capital account. This applies more especially in the case of those countries devastated during the war, whose reconstruction charges cannot possibly be met from ordinary receipts. The restoration of the devastated areas is of capital importance for the re-establishment of normal economic conditions; and loans for this purpose are not only unavoidable but justifiable. But in view of the shortage of capital it will be difficult to secure the sums required even for this purpose, and only the most urgent schemes should be pressed forward immediately.

8.—The means by which loans are raised are no less important than the purposes for which they are destined. In future the loans which are required for urgent capital purposes must be met out of the real savings of the

people. But those savings have, as it were, been pledged for many years ahead by the credits created during the war, and the first step to raising fresh money must be to fund the undigested floating obligations with which the markets are burdened. These principles apply both to internal and to external borrowing, and in regard to the latter we suggest that it would be in the general interest for the creditor countries to give such facilities as may be possible to the debtor countries to fund their floating obligations at the earliest possible date.

9.—In order to enlist public interest it is essential to give the greatest publicity possible to the situation of the public finances of each State.

The Conference is, therefore, of the opinion that the work already accomplished by the Secretariat in its comparative study of public finances should be continued, and it suggests that the Council of the League of Nations should request all its Members and all the Nations represented at this Conference, to furnish it regularly not only with Budget estimates and final Budget figures, but also with a half-yearly account of actual receipts and expenditure. At the same time, countries should be urged to supply as complete information as is possible on the existing system of taxation, and any suggestions which may appear to each State to be useful for the financial education of the public opinion of the world.

With the aid of the information thus obtained the League of Nations would be enabled to prepare pamphlets for periodical publication setting out the comparative financial position of the countries of the world, and making clear the various systems of taxation in force.

10.—The Conference is of opinion that the strict application of the principles outlined above is the necessary condition for the re-establishment of public finance on a sound basis. A country which does not contrive as soon as possible to attain the execution of these principles is doomed beyond hope of recovery. To enable Governments, however, to give effect to these principles, all efforts of the community must contribute their share. Industry must be so organised as to encourage the maximum production on the part of capital and labour, as by such production alone will labour be able to obtain those improved conditions of life which it is the aim of every country to secure for its people. All classes of the population, and particularly the wealthy, must be prepared willingly to accept the changes necessary to remedy the present situation. Above all, to fill up the gap between the supply of and the demand for commodities, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to practise the strictest economy and so to contribute his maximum effort to the common weal. Such private action is the indispensable basis for the fiscal measures required to restore public finances.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION ON CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

The currency of a country, in the sense of the immediate purchasing power of the community, includes (a) the actual legal tender money in existence, and (b) any promises to pay legal tender, e.g., Bank balances—which are available for ordinary daily transactions.

The currencies of all belligerent, and of many other countries, though in greatly varying degrees, have since the beginning of the war been expanded artificially, regardless of the "usual restraints" upon such expansion (to which we refer later) and without any corresponding increase in the real wealth upon which their purchasing power was based; indeed in most cases in spite of a serious reduction in such wealth.

It should be clearly understood that this artificial and unrestrained expansion, or "inflation" as it is called, of the currency or of the titles to immediate purchasing power, does not and cannot add to the total real purchasing power in existence, so that its effect must be to reduce the purchasing power of each unit of the currency. It is, in fact, a form of debasing the currency.

The effect of it has been to intensify, in terms of the inflated currencies, the general rise in prices, so that a greater amount of such currency is needed to procure the accustomed supply of goods and services. Where this additional currency was procured by further "inflation" (i.e., by printing more paper money or creating fresh credit) there arose what has been called a "vicious spiral" of constantly rising prices and wages and constantly increasing inflation, with the resulting disorganisation of all business, dislocation of the exchanges, a progressive increase in the cost of living, and consequent labour unrest.

Therefore:

1.—It is of the utmost importance that the growth of inflation should be stopped, and this, although no doubt very difficult to do immediately in some countries, could quickly be accomplished by (1) abstaining from increasing the currency (in its broadest sense as defined above), and (2) by increasing the real wealth upon which such currency is based.

The cessation of increase in the currency should not be achieved merely by restricting the issue of legal tender. Such a step, if unaccompanied by other measures, would be apt to aggravate the situation by causing a monetary crisis. It is necessary to attack the causes which lead to the necessity for the additional currency.

The chief cause in most countries is that the Governments, finding themselves unable to meet their expenditures out of revenue, have been tempted to resort to the artificial creation of fresh purchasing power, either by the direct issue of additional legal tender money, or more frequently by obtaining—especially from the Banks of Issue, which in some cases are unable and in others unwilling to refuse them—credits which must themselves be satisfied in legal tender money. We say, therefore, that:

2.—Governments must limit their expenditure to their revenue. (We are not considering here the finance of reconstructing devastated areas.)

3.—Banks, and especially Banks of Issue, should be freed from political pressure and should be conducted solely on the line of prudent finance.

But the Governments are not the only offenders in this respect; other parties, and especially in some countries the municipalities and other local authorities, have raised excessive credits which in the same way multiply the titles to purchasing power.

Nor will it be sufficient, for the purpose of checking further inflation, that additional issues of legal tender should cease; since the floating debts of Government and other authorities constitute in themselves a form of potential currency, in that, except in so far as they are constantly renewed, their amount will come to swell the total currency in existence; consequently—

4.—The creation of additional credit should cease and Government and municipalities should not only increase their floating debts, but should begin to repay or fund them by degrees.

In normal times the natural and most effective regulator of the volume and distribution of credit is the rate of interest which the central Banks of Issue are compelled, in self-preservation and in duty to the community, to raise when credit is unduly expanding. It is true that high money rates would be expensive to Government which have large floating debts, but we see no reason why the community in its collective capacity (i.e., the Government) should be less subject to the normal measure for restricting credit than the individual members of the community. In some countries, however, the financial machinery has become so abnormal that it may be difficult for such corrective measure to be immediately applied. We recommend, therefore, that:

5.—Until credit can be controlled merely by the normal influence of the rate of interest, it should only be granted for real economic needs.

It is impossible to lay down any rule as to the "proper rates" of discount or interest for different countries. These rates will depend not only on the supply and demand at different times but also on other factors often of a psychological nature. It may, indeed, confidently be said that when once the arbitrary increase of inflation ceases and when the Banks of Issue are able successfully to perform their normal functions, rates will find their own proper level.

The complementary steps for arresting the increase of inflation by increasing the wealth on which the currency is based, may be summed up in the words: increased production and decreased consumption.

The most intensive production possible is required in order to make good the waste of war and arrest inflation, and thus to reduce the cost of living; yet we are witnessing in many countries production below the normal, together with those frequent strikes which aggravate instead of help to cure the present shortage and dearth of commodities. When diminution in the Governments' demands frees more credits for trade, and for the recuperation of the world, when inflation has ceased and prices to rise, and when the general unemployment caused by the war subsides, it is probable that great improvement will be seen in productive activity. Yet, in our opinion, the production of wealth is in many countries suffering from a cause which it is more directly in the power of Governments to remove, viz., the control in

various forms which was often imposed by them as a war measure and has not yet been completely relaxed. In some cases, business has even been taken by Governments out of the hands of the private trader, whose enterprise and experience are a far more potent instrument for the recuperation of the country.

Another urgent need is the freest possible international exchange of commodities. With this another Commission will deal, but we feel that our recommendations here on inflation would not be complete without adding that—

6.—Commerce should as soon as possible be freed from control, and impediments to international trade removed.

Equally urgent is the necessity for decreased consumption in an impoverished world where so much has been destroyed and where productive power has been impaired. It is, therefore, specially important at present that, both on public and private account, and not only in impoverished countries, but in every part of the world—

7.—All superfluous expenditure should be avoided.

To attain this end, the enlightenment of public opinion is the most powerful lever. If the wise control of credit brings dear money, this result will in itself help to promote economy.

We pass now from inflation and its remedies to the other points submitted to us.

Without entering into the question whether gold is or is not the ideal common standard of value, we consider it most important that the world should have some common standard, and that, as gold is to-day the nominal standard of the civilised world.

8.—It is highly desirable that the countries which have lagged from an effective gold standard should return thereto.

It is impossible to say how or when all the older countries would be able to return to their former measure of effective gold standard, or how long it would take the newly formed countries to establish such a standard. But in our opinion—

9.—It is useless to attempt to fix the ratio of existing fiduciary currencies to their nominal gold value; as, unless the condition of the country concerned were sufficiently favourable to make the fixing of such ratio unnecessary, it could not be maintained.

The reversion to, or establishment of, an effective gold standard would in many cases demand enormous deflation and it is certain that such—

10.—Deflation, if and when undertaken, must be carried out gradually and with great caution; otherwise the disturbance to trade and credit might prove disastrous.

11.—We cannot recommend any attempt to stabilise the value of gold and we greatly doubt whether such attempt could succeed; but this question might well be submitted to the Committee to which we refer later, if it should be appointed.

12.—We believe that neither an International Currency nor an International Unit of Account would serve any useful purpose or remove any of the difficulties from which International Exchange suffers to-day.

13.—We can find no justification for supporting the idea that foreign holders of Bank notes or Bank balances should be treated differently from native holders.

14.—In countries where there is no central Bank of Issue, one should be established, and if the assistance of foreign capital were required for the promotion of such a Bank, some form of international control might be required.

15.—Attempts to limit fluctuations in Exchange by imposing artificial control on Exchange operations are futile and mischievous. In so far as they are effective they falsify the market, tend to remove natural correctives to such fluctuations and interfere with free dealings in forward Exchange which are so necessary to enable traders to eliminate from their calculations a margin to cover risk of exchange, which would otherwise contribute to the rise in prices.

Moreover, all Government interference with trade, including Exchange, tends to impede that improvement of the economic conditions of a country by which alone a healthy and stable exchange can be secured.

We support the suggestion that—

16.—A Committee should be set up both for continuing the collection of the valuable financial statistics that have been furnished for this Conference and also the further investigation of currency policy.

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

1.—The International Financial Conference affirms that the first condition for the resumption of international trade is the restoration of real peace, the conclusion of the

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Wars which are still being waged, and the assured maintenance of peace for the future. The continuance of the atmosphere of war and of preparations for war is fatal to the development of that mutual trust which is essential to the resumption of normal trading relations. The security of internal conditions is scarcely less important as foreign trade cannot prosper in a country whose internal conditions do not inspire confidence. The Conference trusts that the League of Nations will lose no opportunity to secure the full restoration and continued maintenance of peace.

2.—The International Financial Conference affirms that the improvement of the financial position largely depends on the general restoration as soon as possible of good-will between the various nations; and in particular it endorses the declaration of the Supreme Council of the 8th March last "that the States which have been created or enlarged as a result of the war should at once re-establish full and friendly co-operation, and arrange for the unrestricted interchange of commodities in order that the essential unity of European economic life may not be impaired by the erection of artificial economic barriers."

3.—The Conference recommends that, within such limits and at such time as may appear possible, each country should aim at the progressive restoration of that freedom of commerce which prevailed before the war, including the withdrawal of artificial restrictions on, and discriminations of price against, external trade.

4.—The International Financial Conference expresses its conviction that the instability on the exchanges constitutes a great hindrance to the resumption of normal international trade.

5.—The International Financial Conference would welcome any action which can be taken by the League of Nations to enable the countries, which under present conditions cannot purchase the necessary supplies for their reconstruction, temporarily to obtain commercial credits on an approved basis for this purpose.

6.—The International Financial Conference expresses the conviction that the repair, improvement and economical use of the transport systems of the world, and particularly of countries affected by the war, are of vital importance to the restoration of international trade.

(To be continued.)

News has been received of the marriage in Edinburgh recently, of Inspector Robert Macdonald, of the Hongkong Police, and Miss Jessie Macrae, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Macrae, Craig Road, Dingwall. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Sub-Inspector D. Macdonald of the Hongkong Police. Many friends were present at the ceremony. The honeymoon was spent in the West of Scotland.

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AMCOY.

Dec. 10-D.L.	Hailong.
12-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
14-D.L.	Hailong.
16-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.

FOOCHOW.

Dec. 10-D.L.	Hailong.
12-D.L.	Hailong.

SHANGHAI.

Dec. 10-L.C.S.N.	Choyang.
11-D.S.K.	Nippon.
12-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
13-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
14-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
15-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
16-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
17-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
18-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
19-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
20-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
21-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
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26-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
27-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
28-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
29-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
30-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.
31-D.S.K.	Kaijo Maru.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

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12-D.S.K.	Nippon.

TIENTSIN.

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Dec. 10-L.C.S.N.	Choyang.
12-D.S.K.	Nippon.

YOKOHAMA.

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OSAKA.

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About the Digestion

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If you suffer from any form of indigestion choose your diet carefully and take wholesome nourishment. Above all, start building up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then, under the influence of the regenerated blood, your digestive system will respond naturally, your appetite will improve, and your food will do you good.

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Servant, etc.

Driver, etc.

Horseman, etc.

Farmer, etc.

Fisherman, etc.

Hunter, etc.

Gardener, etc.

Blacksmith, etc.

Carpenter, etc.

Joiner, etc.

Painter, etc.

Plumber, etc.

Electrician, etc.

Mechanic, etc.

Blacksmith, etc.

Carpenter, etc.

Joiner, etc.

Painter, etc.

Plumber, etc.

Electrician, etc.

Mechanic, etc.

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Electrician, etc.

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Blacksmith, etc.

Carpenter, etc.

Joiner, etc.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND: \$2,500,000

STOCKS: \$1,000,000

BONDS: \$1,000,000

PROPERTY: \$1,000,000

OTHER ASSETS: \$1,000,000

TOTAL: \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, CANTON, etc.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, etc.

YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, etc.

Kobe, Tokyo, etc.

Manila, Cebu, etc.

Batavia, Surabaya, etc.

Rangoon, Calcutta, etc.

Bombay, Madras, etc.

Colombo, Penang, etc.

Singapore, Hongkong, etc.

Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

Tientsin, Canton, etc.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, etc.

YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, etc.

Kobe, Tokyo, etc.

Manila, Cebu, etc.

Batavia, Surabaya, etc.

Rangoon, Calcutta, etc.

Bombay, Madras, etc.

Colombo, Penang, etc.

Singapore, Hongkong, etc.

Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

Tientsin, Canton, etc.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, etc.

YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, etc.

Kobe, Tokyo, etc.

Manila, Cebu, etc.

Batavia, Surabaya, etc.

Rangoon, Calcutta, etc.

Bombay, Madras, etc.

Colombo, Penang, etc.

Singapore, Hongkong, etc.

Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

Tientsin, Canton, etc.

SINGAPORE, BANGKOK, etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

FORMAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

H.E. the Governor presided, and there were present:

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General F. VENTRIS.

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C.

The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. C. M. MESSER.

The Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX.

The Director of Education, Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOK.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled financial minutes Nos. 109 to 118 and the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8).

MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked: In view of the fact that the question of giving greater popular representation to the Legislative Council in other Crown Colonies has been recently dealt with by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will His Excellency the Governor send a despatch to the Secretary of State reminding him that no answer has yet been sent to the request from Hongkong for greater popular representation.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the answer was in the affirmative.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Four million and twenty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and eleven cents to defray the charges of the year 1919.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General explained that the Amendment Order this year made certain alterations in the details and working of the provisions of the principal treaty, with regard to Germany, and certain modifications were necessary to apply it to the Colonies.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Austrian) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General explained that the bill was designed to adapt to the Colony the application of provisions of the treaty with Austria, as in the case of the preceding bill concerning German affairs.

The Hon. Attorney-General also moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Bulgarian) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General explained that this bill was of the same character as those preceding, affecting Bulgaria.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Thursday, December 22, at 2.30 p.m.

The following votes recommended by H.E. the Governor came before the Finance Committee and were approved:

\$107,444 in aid of the following rates:

Miscellaneous Services: Language Study Allowances, \$1,670.00; Government Buildings, \$2,940.00; Electric Fans and Light, 780.00; Lifts Maintenance, 780.00; Printing and Binding, 54.00; Civil Service List, 30,000.00; Miscellaneous Papers, 4,500.00; Ordinances, Regulations and Reports, 11,000.00; Stationery, 54,000.00; Transport of Government Servants, 2,500.00; Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances, 2,500.00.

Total, \$107,444.00

\$3,625 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Repairs to Railway Embankment.

\$1,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, Other Charges, Drawing Materials and Moulding Plans.

\$12,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Wagons.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

250,000 INVOLVED.

DISCOVERY ON THE "HAILONG."

Acting on information received, Revenue Officer Ward, of the Government Monopolies Department, accompanied by some Chinese searchers, boarded the s.s. "Hailong" on her arrival from the coast yesterday. After spending practically the whole day on board the revenue men were rewarded for their pains by the discovery in the stoke hold, underneath several tons of coal which had to be removed first, of 3,630 tins of prepared non-Government opium valued at about half a lac of dollars. No information could be obtained as to the identity of the smuggler of the drug.

OLD POST OFFICE SITE.

INTERESTING RUMOUR.

TO BE SOLD SHORTLY IN FIVE LOTS. The old Post Office site at the corner of Queen's Road and Pedder Street, the proposed sale of which at auction on Monday fell through for lack of bids, will again be put up at auction by the Government within three weeks, this time in five parcels, according to the understanding in property circles to-day.

At the office of the Department of Public Works it was said by the First Assistant Director that the department is awaiting instructions from the Government, and there was no announcement to be made concerning the plans for the disposal of the site.

The belief exists among those outside who are in touch with the situation, and who look for a second attempt at sale at an early date, that the Government will adhere to its original upset price of \$1,900,000, divided proportionately among the five parcels at the rate of \$50 per square foot.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Tanda," Capt. Stockwell, sailed for Kobe via Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Sinkiang," Capt. Puckett, sailed for Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tokyo Maru," Capt. U. Kondo, sailed for Valparaiso via Moji at noon to-day with 6,598 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yatshing," British cleared to-day and will sail for Kobe via Moji at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

Another clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A DELIGHTFUL PICTURE.

There was a good house at the Hongkong Kinema Theatre last night when "Barbary Sheep," a very attractive 6-part picture featuring Elsie Ferguson in the leading role, was screened for the first time. This delightful picture, a screen version of Robert Blyden's romantic story of Algeria, will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

\$900 in aid of the vote Harbour Department, A—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Raising and Renewing Mooring of Ocean Steamships.

\$600 in aid of the vote Harbour Department, A—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Examination Fees.

\$14,000 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, New Refuse Barge.

\$115,470 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (79) Compensation and Resumptions.

\$10,700 in aid of the following votes:

Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong—Communications, (16) Road: (a) General Works, \$7,000.00; Miscellaneous, (28) Renewing Cable to Green Islands, 400.00.

Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong—Lighting, (10) Gas Lighting, City and Suburbs, 1,300.00; Hill District, 1,300.00; Miscellaneous, (15) Maintenance of Public Recreation Grounds, Recurrent, 500.00.

Kowloon—Lighting, (29) Gas Lighting, 1,500.00.

Total, \$10,700.00

\$60 in aid of the vote: Colonial Secretary's Office, Other Charges, Electric Fans and Light, \$35.00; Incidental Expenses, 25.00.

Total, \$60.00

NOTICES.

"SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

"SOLIGNUM"

DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

Sole Agents:

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

14, Chater Road. Phone 1560.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Shanghai	Shantung
Singapore	Shantung
Japan	Shantung
Europe (via Negapatam)	Nippon
Manila and Australia	Empress of Russia
Shanghai and Japan	Lima Maru
Straits	Tokushima Maru
Manila and Australia	Nikko Maru
Bombay	Yokohama Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
Swatow	Hydrantia	4 p.m.
Singapore and Weichow	Keelung	4 p.m.
Shanghai	Pharos	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Taiwan	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Donatop	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Cheongshing	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Yokohama	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Chongshing	5 p.m.
Shanghai	Yokohama	5 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Saturn, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, S. Korea, U.S.A., Central and South America, & EUROPE via SEATTLE. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, S. Korea, U.S.A., Central and South America, & EUROPE via SEATTLE. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Sunday, December 12.

Monday, December 13.

Tuesday, December 14.

Wednesday, December 15.

Thursday, December 16.

Friday, December 17.

Saturday, December 18.

Sunday, December 19.

Monday, December 20.

Tuesday, December 21.

Wednesday, December 22.

Thursday, December 23.

Friday, December 24.

Saturday, December 25.

Sunday, December 26.

Monday, December 27.

Tuesday, December 28.

WEATHER REPORT.

Dec. 9, 124.25.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostok, and slightly at other reporting stations except Guam, where it is stationary.

The anticyclone is moving eastward. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.43 inches, against an average of 82.34 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on December 10th.

1.—Anticyclone over Gap Rock. N. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lampy. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. N.E. winds, fresh.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

STATIONS, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 9, 1920.—A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction of Wind	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Vernoy	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Dakadade	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Yokohama	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Manila	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Bombay	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Calcutta	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Madras	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Colombo	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Singapore	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Penang	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Malacca	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Sumatra	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Batavia	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Sourabaya	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Medan	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Palembang	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Bandung	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Surabaya	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Yogyakarta	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Semarang	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Surabaya	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Yogyakarta	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
Semarang	6 a.m.	30.53	52	78	N	3	b
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